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ABSTRACT

Every 2 years the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) works with the 15 public four-year institutions and Richard Bland College to produce a comprehensive set of enrollment projections to advise legislators and policy makers about expected enrollments for the next 6 years. This report is the result of that study for 2003. Undergraduate student enrollment in Virginia is becoming more traditional in terms of the age of the students and the proportion of full-time students attending college. Women and minorities also continue to gain ground. Women now account for 55% of undergraduate enrollment in four-year institutions and 59% in two-year schools, and students of color make up nearly 27% of the undergraduate enrollment at the senior institutions and 29% of the two-year colleges' enrollments. Over the last 15 years, the fall headcount enrollment in Virginia public higher education has increased by more than 60,000 students. More than half of this growth has occurred in the four-year institutions, but some of that growth has been students from out-of-state, so that the enrollment growth rate has actually been higher at two-year institutions. Much of the overall growth that the Commonwealth has experienced has occurred over these last 5 years. It is incumbent on policymakers to understand past enrollment trends and their impact as consideration is given to accommodating additional growth. The report contains a glossary. (Contains 20 tables, 22 figures, and 14 endnotes.) (SLD)

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A SCHEV REPORT

Enrollment Trends at Virginia's Public Colleges and Universities

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Every two years, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) works with the 15 public four-year institutions and Richard Bland College to produce a comprehensive set of enrollment projections to advise the Council, Governor and General Assembly on institutional enrollments for the following six years. For the 2003 process, SCHEV has been studying the trends and changes of the last fifteen years to help provide a context for the individual colleges' and universities' ability to absorb additional enrollment growth. This report is the result of that study.

Throughout this report on "Enrollment Trends at Virginia's Public Institutions of Higher Education" it is evident undergraduate student enrollment is becoming more traditional in terms of both the age of the students and proportion of full-time students attending college. These trends are noticeable both in the four-year and two-year populations. Women and minorities also continue to gain ground: women account for 55% of undergraduate enrollment in four-year institutions and 59% in the two-year schools and students of color now make up nearly 27% of the undergraduate enrollment at the senior institutions and 29% of the two-year colleges' enrollments.

In terms of total enrollment over the last 15 years, the Commonwealth has increased in fall headcount enrollment by more than 60,000 students at all levels of public higher education. More than half, 35,000 or 56%, of this growth has occurred in the four-year institutions. However, 8,000 of the total growth in the senior institutions were students from out of state. Thus, both the two-year and four-year institutions absorbed similar numbers of Virginia resident students (25,000 and 27,000) respectively during this period.

Indicating a proportional shift in enrollment to the community colleges, in-state undergraduate enrollment at community colleges represented 46% of total public college enrollment in 2002, up from 40% in 1987. Conversely, public 4-yr college enrollment represented 54% of the total undergraduate in-state enrollment in 2002, down from 60% in 1987. Such a shift signifies that a larger population of in-state students are being served at the community colleges. Interesting to note is the dramatic overall growth in the two-year institutions between 1987-88 and 1989-90, from 56,101 to 66,962, an increase of more than 19%. Further, between the years 1995-96 and 2001-02 (the years of the tuition freeze) in-state undergraduate annualized FTE enrollment increased by 10% at the four-year institutions – while the growth at the two-year institutions was more than double that at 21%.

Much of the overall growth that the Commonwealth has experienced has occurred over these last five years. Obviously this places a strain on the system and the institutions themselves, particularly in light of budget reductions and expectations of future growth. It is incumbent upon policymakers to understand the past enrollment trends and their impact as consideration is given to accommodating additional growth. This report, when combined with SCHEV's Condition of Higher Education Funding Report, due out in May 2003, and institutional enrollment projections will serve to inform the conversation about the ability of the public colleges and universities to accommodate additional enrollment growth.

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Virginia is home of one of the finest systems of higher education in the world. Nonetheless, this system has faced considerable changes over the last fifteen years. Most notably, the Commonwealth experienced a significant recession in the early 1990's resulting in substantial reductions in state support to the public colleges and universities. That period was followed by erratic tuition policies under which tuition first increased, then was frozen, and finally rolled back in 1999.

Virginia, once again, faces a serious fiscal crisis, with results including cuts in the state's support to the institutions and increases in tuition and fees. All of this comes at a time when the Council projects an increase of more than 38,000 students who are expected to seek a space somewhere in the Virginia higher education system, 32,000 in the public system, through the end of this decade.

The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) is the Commonwealth's higher education coordinating agency, and is charged with planning for the system in both good times and bad. In difficult times like these, such planning is all the more important to ensure the system is able to meet the increasing demands. In its recently released four-year systemwide strategic plan – "Advancing Virginia Through Higher Education" – the Council calls for Virginia to address this expected enrollment increase. This issue must be addressed as the institutions deal with a more than $342 million general fund reduction in their operating budget, in FY2003 and 2004.

As the Council seeks to fulfill its statutory mandate to make biennial enrollment projections, we must be able to answer several questions. How can Virginia ensure adequate operating and capital support to address the current and projected demand? How can the institutions maximize the use of existing resources to best meet their goals? What is the Commonwealth's, and its policymakers', responsibility to address these issues and assure spaces for those students we know will be knocking on the door expecting access to the opportunities that higher education provides?

To address the challenges ahead, one must have a good understanding of the past. Better understanding the enrollment impact over the last 15 years will enable policymakers to understand the impact of additional enrollment growth over the next several years. The past, in this case, may help to better explain the ability, or lack thereof, of our colleges and universities to grow in the future. This report is not intended to provide recommendations or solutions, but rather to make data available to help policymakers address the many important issues facing Virginia higher education. To that end, this report provides a look at enrollment trends at both the systemwide and institutional level over the last 15 years.

Specifically, this report presents systemwide aggregated enrollment data consisting of full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollments by level and by residency from 1987-88 to 2001-02, and fall headcount enrollment by level and by residency from 1987 to 2002. Additionally, the report provides snapshots of undergraduate student demographic data for three years 1992, 1997, and 2002 by ethnicity/race, gender, age distribution, student load, students living on/off campus, and geographic region. It should be noted that the student demographics data only goes back to 1992 – the year the Council began collecting student specific data. The report's appendices include the same enrollment data for each public four-year institution.

Key findings of this data report are:

- Indicating a proportional shift in enrollment to the community colleges, in-state undergraduate enrollment at community colleges represented 46% of total public college enrollment in 2002, up from 40% in 1987. Conversely, public four-year college enrollment represented 54% of the total undergraduate in-state enrollment in 2002, down from 60% in 1987.

In-State Undergraduate Annualized FTE Enrollment

	Four-Year	% of Total	Two-Year	% of Total	Grand Total
1987-88	85,303	60%	56,101	40%	141,404
2001-02	99,011	54%	84,538	46%	183,549

- Between the years 1995-96 and 2001-02 (the years of the tuition freeze) in-state undergraduate annualized FTE enrollment increased by 10% at the four-year institutions-- but the growth at the two-year institutions was more than double that at 21%.

- From 1987 to 2001, in-state undergraduate annualized FTE enrollment at the **public four-year institutions** grew by 16.1% (13,708 students), while out-of-state undergraduate annualized FTE enrollment grew by 8.8% (2,173 students) during the that time period.

- From 1987 to 2002, in-state undergraduate fall headcount enrollment at the **public four-year institutions** increased by 22.1% (20,098 students), while out-of-state undergraduate fall headcount enrollment grew by 15.5% (3,695 students) during the same time period.

- A substantial portion of the increase in out-of-state undergraduates, in both annualized FTE (1,832 students of 2,173) and fall headcount (2,420 of 3,695) enrollment can be attributed to the growth in the last five years at the **public four-year institutions**.

- In 1987, out-of-state students accounted for 20.8% of the total undergraduate fall enrollment at the **public-four year institutions** and in 2002-03, out-of-state students accounted for 20.1% of the total undergraduate enrollment.

- Total graduate fall headcount enrollment at the **public four-year institutions** grew from 31,918 in 1987 to 42,716 in 2002 - a 33.8% increase.

- From 1987-88 to 2001-02, in-state undergraduate annualized FTE enrollment at the **public two-year institutions** grew by 28,437 students or 51%, while out-of-state undergraduate annualized FTE enrollment increased by 3,028 or 103.7% during the same time period.

- During the same time period, the **public two-year institutions** grew by 27,334 students (22%) in terms of headcount, but annualized FTE increased by 31,465 FTE, or a nearly 54% increase, reflecting a significant change in the number of full-time students.

- Currently, at the undergraduate level, women make up more than half of the student body at **both the public four-year and two-year institutions**, 54.9% and 59.4% respectively. In 1992, women comprised 53.3% of the undergraduate population at the public four-year institutions and 58.1% at the two-year institutions.

- Undergraduate minority enrollment at the **public four-year institutions** increased 26.7%, compared to the percent of White, Non-Hispanics students which grew only 5.2%. Minority enrollment grew 62.1% at the public two-year institutions and the White, Non-Hispanic enrollment decreased by 0.8%.

- Undergraduate Hispanics are the fastest growing ethnic/racial group at the **public four-year institutions** - from 2,015 students in 1992 to 4,039 students in 2002– a 100.4% increase during that period.

- Enrollment by undergraduate non-traditional age students (25 and above) at both the **public four-year and public two-year institutions** declined from 1992 to 2002– a 3.6% (744 students) and 2.1% (1,501 students) decrease, respectively.

- Undergraduates enrolled full-time at **public four-year institutions** increased by 15,169 students (14.7%), while undergraduate enrolled part-time grew by 1,362 students (7%).

NATIONAL ENROLLMENT TRENDS

The impending enrollment challenges that face the Commonwealth are not an anomaly. To date, other states and other regions are facing similar issues - shrinking budgets and an increase in enrollment at postsecondary institutions. In fact, the U.S. Department of Education (USDOE) projects an increase in enrollment at the postsecondary level from 15.3 million in 2000 to 17.7 million by 2012, an increase of 15 percent.[1]

As Virginia begins to address these issues locally, it is useful to consider national postsecondary enrollment trends over the last several years. In August 2002, the USDOE reported that from 1990 to 2000, fall enrollment at the public four-year institutions climbed from 5.8 million in 1990 to 6.1 million in 2000 – a four percent increase during that time period.[2] Comparatively, fall enrollment at Virginia public four-year institutions increased from 159,157 in 1990 to 175,742 in 2000 – a 9.9% increase. Fall enrollment data at public two-year institutions indicate growth from 5.0 million in 1990 to 5.7 million in 2000 – a 14% increase, while fall enrollment at Virginia public two-year institutions grew from 131,083 in 1990 to 138,039 in 2000 – only a 5.3% increase.[3]

Moreover, the USDOE's report looks at national student level enrollment trends from 1990 to 2000. The report findings indicate that over the last 10 years, undergraduate fall enrollment at public institutions increased from 9.7 million in 1990 to 10.5 million in 2000 – a 10% increase.[4] During the same time period, undergraduate fall enrollment at Virginia public higher education institutions grew from 251,560 in 1990 to 269,844 in 2000 – a 7.3 increase. Nationally, at the graduate level, enrollment growth at public higher education institutions grew by 6.4% from 1990 to 2000, while at Virginia public higher education institutions graduate enrollment grew by 12.1 percent.[5] Looking at first professional enrollment at the national level, enrollment rose from 112,000 in 1990 to 124,000 in 2000 – a 10.7% increase.[6] During the same time period, first professional enrollment at Virginia public higher institutions grew 5.5% – only half as much as first professional enrollment at the national level.

In analyzing student demographics, the USDOE report states that the number of women enrolled in higher education institutions increased 14% between 1990 and 2000, while men showed no percent change during the same time period.[7] Another report published by the USDOE in September 2001 states that since the 1970s, women enrolling at the undergraduate level are growing faster than men whose enrollment pattern has been inconsistent during the 1980s and 1990s.[8] The report also projects women continuing to outpace men over the next decade. In Virginia, women also have gained ground as they now account 57.2% of the total public undergraduate enrollment, up from 55.8% in 1992. This change in participation is evident both in the senior institutions and the two-year institutions, which have an even higher proportion of women, at 59.4%, which could reach or exceed 60% in the next two to three years.

The August 2002 report by USDOE also states that national enrollment for the traditional college-age population (18-to-24 years-old) increased from 8.2 million in 1990 to 9.2 million in 2000.[9] Conversely, enrollment of non-traditional students (25 years and over), decreased from 6.1 million in 1990 to 6.0 million in 2000.[10] In other words, the proportion of traditional aged undergraduates has increased from 57% to nearly 61%. In Virginia, the trend at the public four four-year institutions has been less pronounced, but still the proportion has increased from 83% to 85% as the number of traditionally-aged students has increased by nearly 17,000 and the number of non-traditional undergraduates has actually decreased by several hundred. In the two-year institutions, there was an increase of 18,846 traditionally aged students compared to drop of 1,501 non-traditional students.

Lastly, the report indicates that students enrolled full-time at postsecondary institutions from 1990 to 2002 increased 15%, while students enrolled part-time increased 5% during that same time period.[11] The Virginia experience has been similar with an increase of nearly 15,000 fulltime students (14.7%) and less than 1,400 (7.1%) additional part-time undergraduates since 1992 in the senior institutions. These changes represent a minor shift from 84.4% full-time students to 85.2%. However, the change in the two-year institutions has been more dramatic where we see an increase of 9,832 full-time students, which is a 26.5% increase, compared to an increase in the number of part-time students of 7,385 (7.6%). These changes represent a change from 27.6% to 31% full-time students at the VCCS and Richard Bland College.

In May 2002, the USDOE published *Digest of Education Statistics* which indicates that minority enrollment is increasing at higher education institutions.[12] The report notes that in 1976, only 16% of students enrolled at a college or university were minorities, compared to 28% in 1999.[13] Furthermore, Hispanics are one of the fastest growing minorities in postsecondary institutions. Since 1976, the proportion of Hispanics rose from 4% to 9% during that time period[14]. In 1992, Hispanic students accounted for 7.2% of undergraduate enrollment across all sectors. While Virginia's public four-year institutions have doubled their enrollment of Hispanic students to a total of 4,039, these students only account for 2.6% of total undergraduate enrollment. In the two-year public colleges, Hispanic enrollments have more than doubled to a total of 5,942 students representing 3.9% of total students in the fall of 2002.

While most of the national enrollment trends mentioned above are not split into two separate categories for public four-year and public two-year institutions, they do, however, mirror some related trends that are occurring at Virginia's public higher education institutions, and provide some important context for our discussions.

Annualized FTE Enrollment

Total Annualized FTE Enrollment:

For the period 1987-88 to 2001-02, total FTE enrollment at public four-year institutions increased by 23,465, or 17.4%. In-state and out-of-state total FTE enrollment at the public four-year institutions grew at about the same rate during the last 15 years, 18.6% and 13.6%, respectively.

About 72% of the out-of-state FTE enrollment growth occurred in the last five years. The charts below show total FTE enrollment at the public four-year institutions from 1987-88 to 2002-01.

Year	Total Annualized FTE Enrollment In-State	Out-of-State	Total
1987-88	101,590	33,202	134,792
1988-89	104,990	34,008	138,998
1989-90	108,563	33,884	142,447
1990-91	110,255	34,104	144,359
1991-92	112,324	33,837	146,161
1992-93	113,459	32,310	145,769
1993-94	112,071	32,409	144,480
1994-95	112,337	31,811	144,148
1995-96	111,878	32,516	144,394
1996-97	113,895	33,644	147,539
1997-98	116,224	34,454	150,678
1998-99	118,094	34,707	152,801
1999-00	117,840	35,094	152,934
2000-01	117,458	36,846	154,304
2001-02	120,531	37,726	158,257
% Change from 1987-88	18.6%	13.6%	17.4%
% Change Accounted for by the Last 5 Years	22.7%	72.3%	32.3%

Table 1: Public Four-Year Total FTE Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

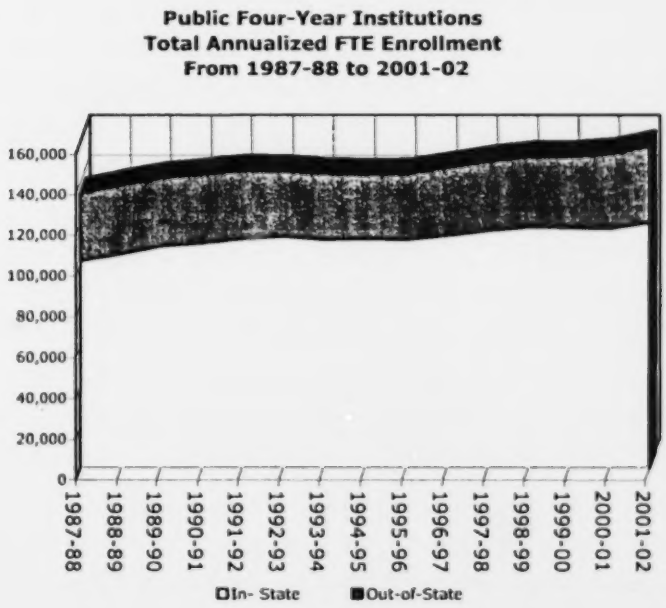

Figure 1: Public Four-Year Total FTE Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

Undergraduate Annualized FTE Enrollment:

Total undergraduate FTE enrollment grew by 15,881 or 14.5% over the last 15 years. From 1987-88 to 2001-02, in-state undergraduate FTE enrollment grew by 13,708 FTE, or about 16.1%, while out-of-state FTE enrollment increased at about half that rate - 8.8% for a total of 2,173 FTE. Christopher Newport University, George Mason University, James Madison University, the University of Virginia, and Virginia Commonwealth University were the recipients of most of the growth (75%) in Virginia resident student FTE. Most of the growth of out-of-state FTE enrollment (1,832 or 84.3%) occurred in the last five years.

The following charts show total undergraduate FTE enrollment at the public four-year institutions 1987-88 to 2002-01. Most of this growth can be attributed to two institutions, James Madison University and Virginia Tech, who accounted for 77% of the total growth.

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Undergraduate Annualized FTE Enrollment			
Year	In-State	Out-of-State	Total
1987-88	85,303	24,561	109,864
1988-89	88,103	25,130	113,233
1989-90	90,210	25,204	115,414
1990-91	91,363	24,962	116,325
1991-92	92,499	24,605	117,104
1992-93	92,336	23,363	115,699
1993-94	90,822	23,129	113,951
1994-95	90,324	22,645	112,969
1995-96	89,776	23,044	112,820
1996-97	91,399	24,204	115,603
1997-98	93,306	24,902	118,208
1998-99	95,318	25,352	120,670
1999-00	95,992	25,446	121,438
2000-01	96,013	26,322	122,335
2001-02	99,011	26,734	125,745
% Change from 1987-88	16.1%	8.8%	14.5%
% Change Accounted for by the Last 5 Years	41.6%	84.3%	47.5%

Table 2: Public Four-Year Undergraduate FTE Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

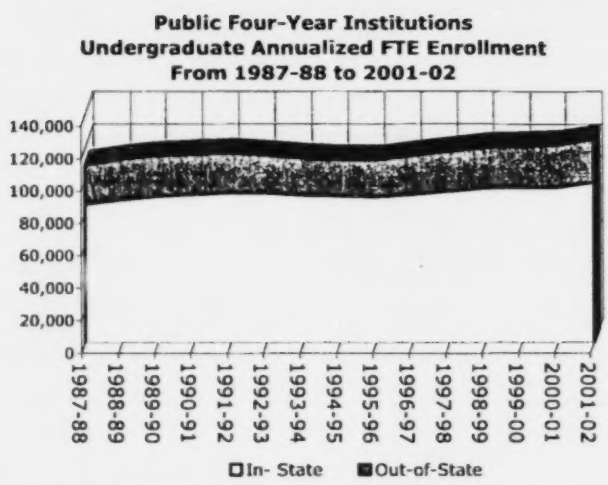

Figure 2: Public four-Year Undergraduate FTE Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

Acad Year	Fall Headcounts		Annual FTE	
Year	%In-State	%Out-of-State	%In-State	%Out-of-State
1987-88	79.2%	20.8%	77.6%	22.4%
1988-89	79.2%	20.8%	77.8%	22.2%
1989-90	79.5%	20.5%	78.2%	21.8%
1990-91	79.9%	20.1%	78.5%	21.5%
1991-92	80.3%	19.7%	79.0%	21.0%
1992-93	81.1%	18.9%	79.8%	20.2%
1993-94	81.2%	18.8%	79.7%	20.3%
1994-95	81.4%	18.6%	80.0%	20.0%
1995-96	81.2%	18.8%	79.6%	20.4%
1996-97	80.4%	19.6%	79.1%	20.9%
1997-98	80.5%	19.5%	78.9%	21.1%
1998-99	80.3%	19.7%	79.0%	21.0%
1999-00	80.4%	19.6%	79.0%	21.0%
2000-01	79.9%	20.1%	78.5%	21.5%
2001-02	79.7%	20.3%	78.7%	21.3%
2002-03	79.9%	20.1%		

As can be seen in the table to the left, the proportion of in-state students and out-of-state students has remained relatively constant, both actual headcount and annual FTE, over the last 15 years. In fact, enrollment by out-of-state undergraduates has actually decreased overall as a proportion of enrollment, despite the increase in actual numbers.

Graduate Annualized FTE Enrollment:

Total graduate FTE enrollment at the public four-year institutions increased from 20,773 in 1987-88 to 27,768 in 2001-02 or 33.7%. Over the last five years, graduate FTE enrollment declined slightly 0.2% (41 FTE). Graduate in-state FTE enrollment decreased 6.3% to 18,206 FTE, while graduate out-of-state FTE enrollment grew 14% to 9,562 FTE. This gain in non-resident graduate FTE can be attributed to substantial growth at George Mason University, James Madison University and Mary Washington College, all three of which either doubled, or nearly doubled, their non-resident graduate enrollments. The following charts (Table 3 and Figure 3) show total graduate FTE enrollment at public four-year institutions from 1987-88 to 2001-02.

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Graduate Annualized FTE Enrollment			
Year	In-State	Out-of-State	Total
1987-88	13,306	7,467	20,773
1988-89	14,007	7,664	21,671
1989-90	15,433	7,478	22,911
1990-91	15,882	7,947	23,829
1991-92	16,779	8,107	24,886
1992-93	17,905	7,958	25,863
1993-94	18,089	8,231	26,320
1994-95	18,861	8,046	26,907
1995-96	18,940	8,232	27,172
1996-97	19,074	8,275	27,349
1997-98	19,424	8,386	27,810
1998-99	19,264	8,174	27,438
1999-00	18,381	8,363	26,744
2000-01	18,112	9,178	27,290
2001-02	18,206	9,562	27,768
% Change from 1987-88	36.8%	28.1%	33.7%
% Change Accounted for by the Last 5 Years	-24.9%	56.1%	-0.6%

Table 3: Public Four-Year Graduate FTE Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

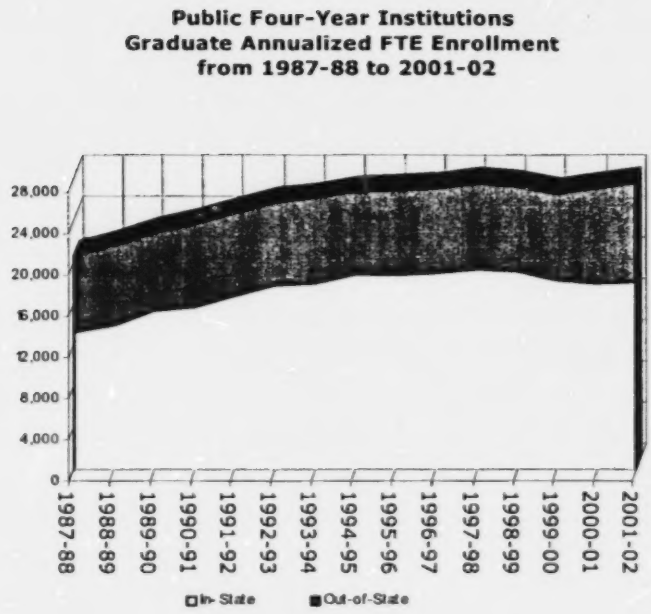

Figure 3: Public Four-Year Graduate FTE Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

First Professional Annualized FTE Enrollment:

Total first professional FTE enrollment increased from 4,155 in 1987-88 to 4,743 in 2002-03 - a 14.2% increase. Overall, out-of-state first professional enrollment increased at a slightly higher rate than in-state first professional FTE enrollment – 20.6% and 11.6%, respectively. A majority of out-of-state first professional FTE enrollment growth occurred in the last five years. The following charts show total first professional FTE enrollment at public four-year institutions from 1987-88 to 2001-02.

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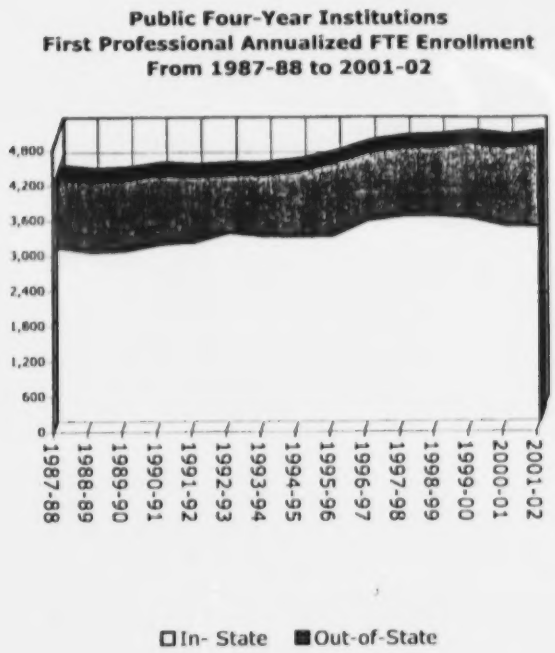
First Professional Annualized FTE Enrollment			
Year	In- State	Out-of-State	Total
1987-88	2,969	1,186	4,155
1988-89	2,890	1,204	4,094
1989-90	2,906	1,216	4,122
1990-91	3,020	1,185	4,205
1991-92	3,056	1,115	4,171
1992-93	3,218	989	4,207
1993-94	3,160	1,049	4,209
1994-95	3,152	1,120	4,272
1995-96	3,162	1,240	4,402
1996-97	3,422	1,165	4,587
1997-98	3,494	1,166	4,660
1998-99	3,512	1,181	4,693
1999-00	3,467	1,285	4,752
2000-01	3,333	1,346	4,679
2001-02	3,313	1,430	4,743
% Change from 1987-88	11.6%	20.6%	14.2%
% Change Accounted for by the Last 5 Years	-52.6%	108.2%	14.1%

Table 4: Public Four-Year First Professional FTE Enrollment

Figure 4: Public Four-Year First Professional FTE Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

from 1987-88 to 2001-02



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Fall Headcount Enrollment

Total Fall Headcount Enrollment:

Total fall headcount enrollment grew steadily from 150,865 in 1987 to 185,981 in 2002 - a 23.3% increase. Specifically, in-state total fall enrollment grew at a slightly faster rate than out-of-state enrollment – 23.8% and 21.3%, respectively. About 66% of out-of-state total fall enrollment growth can be explained by the last five years, while in-state total fall enrollment growth only experienced a 29.7% increase during that time. The following charts depict total fall enrollment at public four-year institutions from 1987 to 2002.

Total Fall Headcount Enrollment			
Year	In-State	Out-of-State	Total
1987	117,508	33,348	150,856
1988	119,789	33,887	153,676
1989	123,456	34,346	157,802
1990	125,614	34,303	159,917
1991	128,896	33,924	162,820
1992	130,926	32,492	163,418
1993	130,218	32,349	162,567
1994	130,389	32,043	162,432
1995	131,753	33,029	164,782
1996	132,917	34,586	167,503
1997	135,964	35,091	171,055
1998	137,210	35,707	172,917
1999	138,909	36,366	175,275
2000	137,904	37,838	175,742
2001	141,408	39,386	180,794
2002	145,528	40,453	185,981
% Change from 1987	23.8%	21.3%	23.3%
% Change Accounted for by the Last 5 Years	29.7%	66.8%	37.2%

Table 5: Public Four-Year Total Fall Headcount Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2002-03

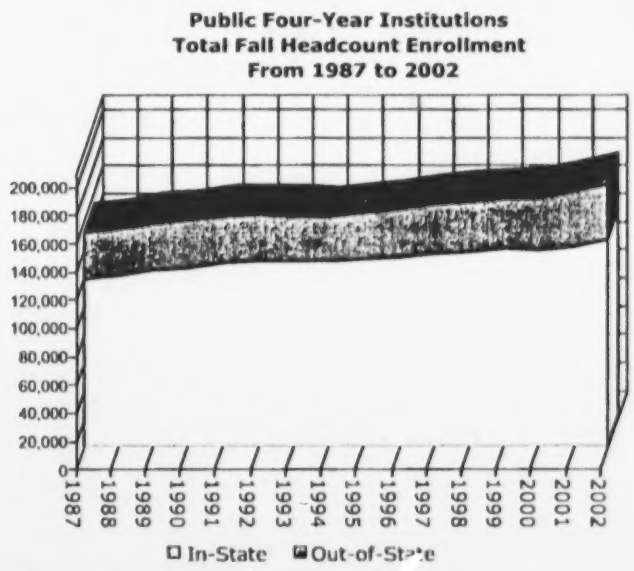

Figure 5: Public Four-Year Total Fall Headcount Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2002-03

Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment:

Over the last 15 years, undergraduate fall headcount enrollment increased by 23,793 students, or 20.7%. About 45% of the increase (10,744 students) occurred during the last five years. The in-state undergraduate fall enrollment grew at a slightly faster rate than out-of-state undergraduate fall enrollment from 1987 to 2002 – 22.1% (20,098 students) and 15.5% (3,695 students), respectively. George Mason University, James Madison University, Old Dominion University, Virginia Commonwealth University, and the University of Virginia accounted for 72% of total growth.

In 1987, out-of-state students accounted for 20.8% of the total undergraduate fall enrollment at the public-four year institutions and in 2002, out-of-state students accounted for 20.1% of the total undergraduate enrollment. Thus, even though there has been substantial growth in out-of-state students, their proportion of all undergraduates has actually decreased. About 66% of this growth has occurred since 1998. Nearly all the growth in non-resident undergraduates since 1987 can be attributed to two institutions: James Madison University, which had a substantial increase in the number of in-state students, and Virginia Tech, which added little more than half as many in-state students as out-of-state.

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The following charts illustrate total undergraduate fall enrollment at public four -year institutions from 1987 to 2002.

Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment			
Year	In-State	Out-of-State	Total
1987	90,835	23,856	114,691
1988	92,837	24,365	117,202
1989	94,993	24,539	119,532
1990	96,238	24,239	120,477
1991	98,217	24,078	122,295
1992	98,909	23,044	121,953
1993	97,879	22,600	120,479
1994	97,324	22,185	119,509
1995	97,818	22,703	120,521
1996	98,905	24,074	122,979
1997	100,931	24,510	125,441
1998	102,609	25,131	127,740
1999	105,613	25,692	131,305
2000	105,286	26,519	131,805
2001	108,007	27,150	135,157
2002	110,933	27,551	138,484
% Change from 1987	22.1%	15.5%	20.7%
% Change Accounted for by the Last 5 Years	41.4%	65.5%	45.2%

Table 6: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment

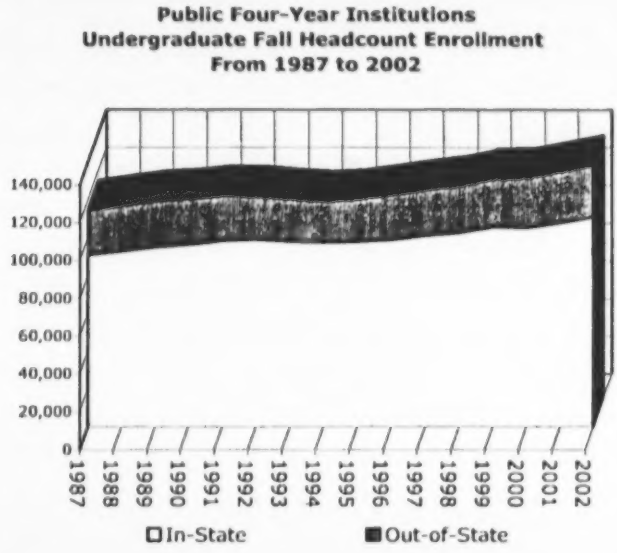

Figure 6: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2002-03 from 1987-88 to 2002-03

Graduate Fall Headcount Enrollment:

Total graduate fall enrollment experienced a 33.8% increase from 1987 to 2002. Out-of-state graduate fall enrollment, however, grew at a slightly faster rate than in-state graduate fall enrollment over the last 15 years. Specifically, out-of-state graduate fall enrollment increased by 3,025 students, or 36.4%, while in-state graduate fall enrollment grew by 7,773 students, or 32.9%. Out-of-state graduate fall enrollment experienced more growth in the last five years than did in-state graduate fall enrollment – a 66.0% and 2.0% increase, respectively. This growth in non-resident graduate enrollments can be explained by the fact that George Mason University, James Madison University and Norfolk State University all doubled their non-resident enrollment in graduate programs while Old Dominion University and Virginia Commonwealth University also had substantial increases in non-resident students. Of the in-state graduate student growth, 78% can be attributed to George Mason University, Old Dominion University, and Virginia Commonwealth University.

The following charts show total graduate fall enrollment at public four-year institutions from 1987 to 2002 demonstrating the overall growth, as well as that of in-state and out-of-state students. In reading the table, it is clear that while enrollment leveled off during the boom-years of the mid- to late-nineties, it never really dropped as graduate enrollment has in previous economic booms.

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Graduate Fall Headcount Enrollment			
Year	In-State	Out-of-State	Total
1987	23,618	8,300	31,918
1988	23,947	8,325	32,272
1989	25,447	8,568	34,015
1990	26,254	8,857	35,111
1991	27,509	8,714	36,223
1992	28,876	8,418	37,294
1993	29,169	8,728	37,897
1994	29,919	8,777	38,696
1995	30,774	9,111	39,885
1996	30,705	9,320	40,025
1997	31,665	9,389	41,054
1998	31,238	9,327	40,565
1999	29,918	9,391	39,309
2000	29,409	9,960	39,369
2001	30,185	10,791	40,976
2002	31,391	11,325	42,716
% Change from 1987	32.9%	36.4%	33.8%
% Change Accounted for by the Last 5 Years	2.0%	66.0%	19.9%

Table 7: Public Four-Year Graduate Fall Headcount Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2002-03

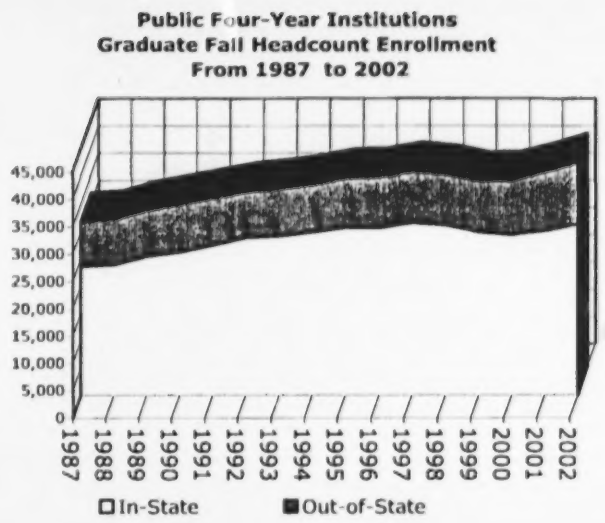

Figure 7: Public Four-Year Graduate Fall Headcount Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2002-03

First Professional Fall Headcount Enrollment:

Over the last 15 years, first professional fall enrollment grew 12.6%. Out-of-state first professional fall enrollment grew at faster rate than in-state first professional fall enrollment – 32.3% and 4.9%, respectively. Ultimately, 85.2% of out-of-state first professional fall enrollment growth can be attributed to the last five years. The following charts present total first professional fall enrollment data at public four-year institutions over the past 15 years.

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First Professional Fall Headcount Enrollment			
Year	In-State	Out-of-State	Total
1987	3,055	1,192	4,247
1988	3,005	1,197	4,202
1989	3,016	1,239	4,255
1990	3,122	1,207	4,329
1991	3,170	1,132	4,302
1992	3,141	1,030	4,171
1993	3,170	1,021	4,191
1994	3,146	1,081	4,227
1995	3,161	1,215	4,376
1996	3,307	1,192	4,499
1997	3,368	1,192	4,560
1998	3,363	1,249	4,612
1999	3,378	1,283	4,661
2000	3,209	1,359	4,568
2001	3,216	1,445	4,661
2002	3,204	1,577	4,781
% Change from 1987	4.9%	32.3%	12.6%
% Change Accounted for by the Last 5 Years	-106.7%	85.2%	31.6%

Table 8: Public Four-Year First Professional Fall Headcount Enrollment 1987 to 2002

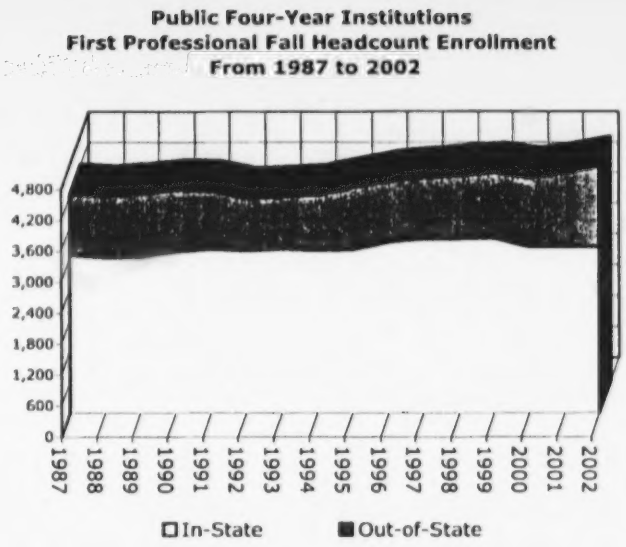


Figure 8: Public Four-Year First Professional Fall Headcount Enrollment from 1987 to 2002

Fall Headcount Enrollment Demographics

This section presents undergraduate demographic data at the public four-year institutions for academic years 1992, 1997, and 2002 by ethnicity/race, gender, age distribution, student load, students living on/off campus, and geographic region.

Ethnicity/Race:

From 1992 to 2002, total minorities grew by 26.7%, while White, Non Hispanics experienced growth of 5.2% during the same time period. Data indicate that Hispanics were the fastest growing minority group over the last 10 years with a 100.4% increase. The following charts show undergraduate students enrolled at public four-year institutions by ethnicity and race for years 1992, 1997 and 2002.

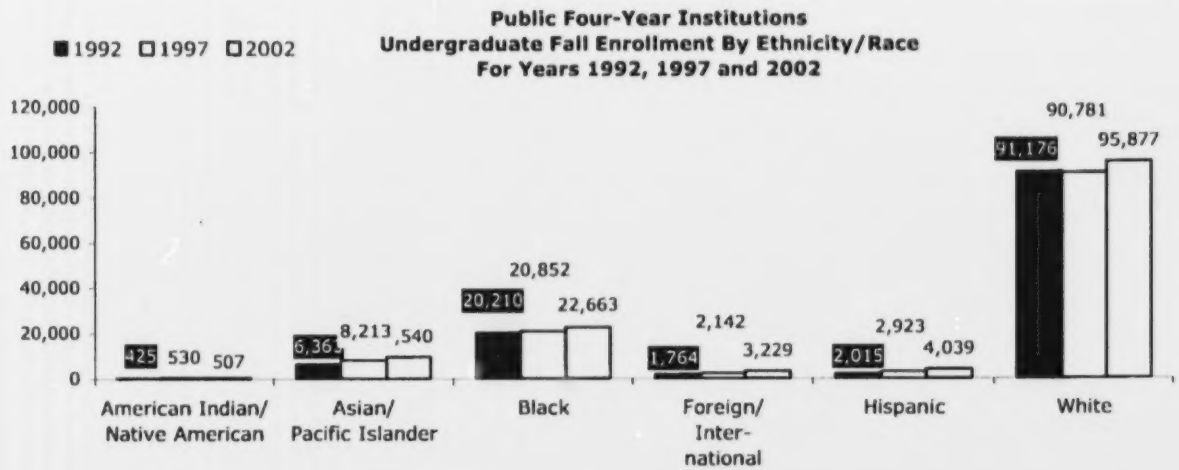
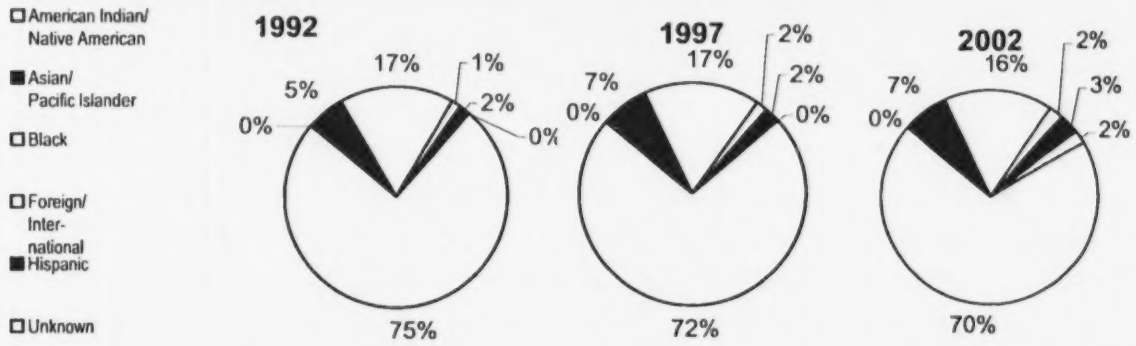


Figure 9: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Ethnicity/Race, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	American Indian/ Native American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Foreign/ Inter-national	Hispanic	Unknown	White	Total Minority	Total
1992	425	6,363	20,210	1,764	2,015	0	91,176	29,013	121,953
1997	530	8,213	20,852	2,142	2,923	0	90,781	32,518	125,441
2002	507	9,540	22,663	3,229	4,039	2,629	95,877	36,749	138,484
% Change from 1992	19.3%	49.9%	12.1%	83.0%	100.4%	>100%	5.2%	26.7%	13.6%

Table 9: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Ethnicity/Race, 1992, 1997, and 2002



Prior to Fall 2000, institutions were not permitted to report "Unknown" or "Unidentified" race/ethnicity data to SCHEV in their annual data submissions and during that time all students of unknown race/ethnicity were reported under the predominant race/ethnic group of the institution. In most cases this was "white, non-Hispanic", with Norfolk State University and Virginia State University being the noticeable exceptions where "Black, non-Hispanic" was reported to reflect their enrollments as historically black universities. In any event, analysis of the data in the Table 9 indicates the proportion of minority student enrollments has grown steadily from 23.8% in 1992, 25.9% in 1997, and to 26.5% in 2002. This is good news from the perspective of access and diversity, particularly in the context that the growth at Virginia State University all but cancels out the decreased enrollment at Norfolk State University indicating the traditionally white institutions are growing their minority student populations.

Gender:

Overall, undergraduate women enrolling in public four-year institutions in the fall, increased at a faster rate than men over the last 10 years – 16.9% and 9.8%, respectively. However, the proportion of undergraduate men and women for years 1992, 1997, 2002, remains relatively unchanged, with women gaining 1.6% of total enrollment. For each of those years, women consist of a little over half of undergraduate enrollment at the public four-year institutions. The following charts depict undergraduate enrollment at the public four-year institutions by gender for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

Public Four-Year Institutions
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment By Gender
For Years 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	Men	Women	Total	Men PCT	Women PCT
1992	56,940	65,013	121,953	46.7%	53.3%
1997	57,427	68,014	125,441	45.8%	54.2%
2002	62,514	75,970	138,484	45.1%	54.9%
% Change from 1992	9.8%	16.9%	13.6%	-3.3%	2.9%

Table 10: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Gender, 1992, 1997, and 2002

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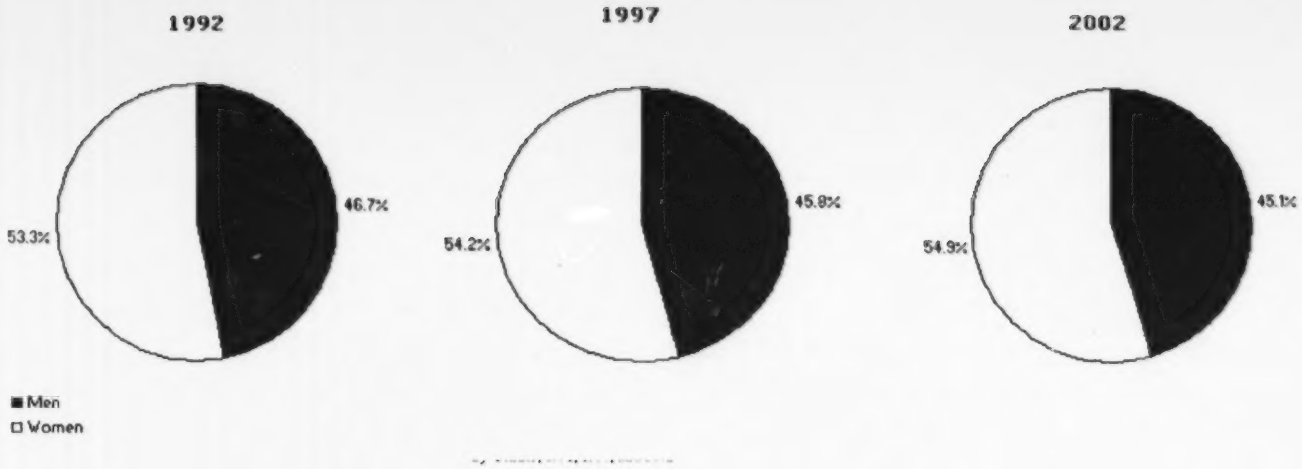

Age Distribution:

From 1992 to 2002, undergraduate enrollment of students age 24 and under, the traditional college-age group, increased by 16.7%, while undergraduate enrollment of students age 25 and above, decreased by 3.6%. Over the last 10 years, the proportion of traditional aged students has increased by 2.8%, while the proportion of non-traditional aged students declined by 15.1% during that time period. It should also be noted that over three-fourths of undergraduate students age 24 and under make up the majority of undergraduate enrollment for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

Interestingly, there were some institutional swings that drove these changes towards a more traditionally aged student body. For instance, Christopher Newport University moved from approximately 60% 18-24 year-olds, to 82% in just ten years. This is a dramatic change in the nature of an institution. Virginia Commonwealth University did not change quite as dramatically, but an 11 percentage-point shift still represents a notable change. On the other hand, Old Dominion University shifted in the other direction, from 75% to 66% traditionally aged students, a change that likely reflects both its military population of students and the accessibility of TeleTechnet to non-traditional students.

The following charts show undergraduate enrollment at the public four-years by age distribution for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

Public Four-Year Institutions
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment By Age Distribution
For Years 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	Total 24 and Under	Total 25 and Above	Age Unknown	Total	Total 24 and Under PCT	Total 25 and Above PCT	Age Unknown PCT
1992	101,060	20,563	330	121,953	82.9%	16.9%	0.3%
1997	102,538	22,373	530	125,441	81.7%	17.8%	0.4%
2002	117,953	19,819	712	138,484	85.2%	14.3%	0.5%
% Change from 1992	16.7%	-3.6%	115.8%	13.6%	2.8%	-15.1%	90.0%

Table 11: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Age Distribution, 1992, 1997, and 2002

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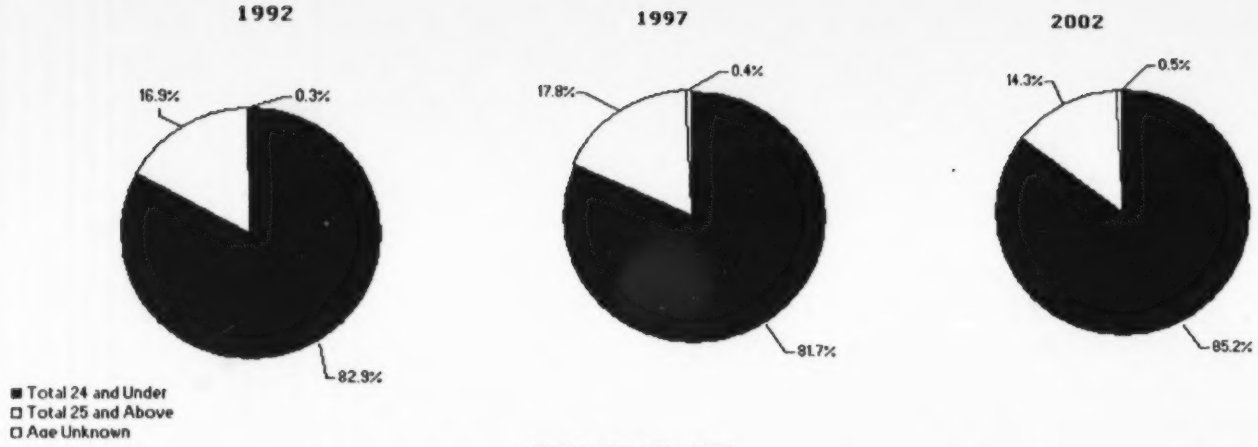

istribution, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Student Load:

Over the last 10 years, the number of undergraduate students enrolling part-time increased by 7.1%, while the number of undergraduates students enrolling full-time rose 14.7%. The proportion of full-time to part-time undergraduate enrollment increased slightly, less than one percent, however the approximately 1,200 students represented by that percentage point are significant as is the simple fact that full-time students grew at twice the rate of part-time students. Overall, about 85% of undergraduate students were enrolled full-time for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

It is noteworthy that this trend towards greater full-time student enrollment is not universal, particularly in the Hampton Roads region. For instance, Christopher Newport University realized a 21 percentage-point shift from 61% to 82% full-time students, whereas Norfolk State University and Old Dominion University dropped eight and 13 percentage-points respectively towards greater part-time enrollments. The following charts illustrate undergraduate enrollment at public four-year institutions by student load for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

Public Four-Year Institutions
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment By Student Load
For Years 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total Load	Full-Time PCT	Part-Time PCT
1992	102,885	19,068	121,953	84.4%	15.6%
1997	106,390	19,051	125,441	84.8%	15.2%
2002	118,054	20,430	138,484	85.2%	14.8%
% Change from 1992	14.7%	7.1%	13.6%	1.0%	-5.6%

Table 12: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Headcount Fall Enrollment By Student Load, 1992, 1997, and 2002

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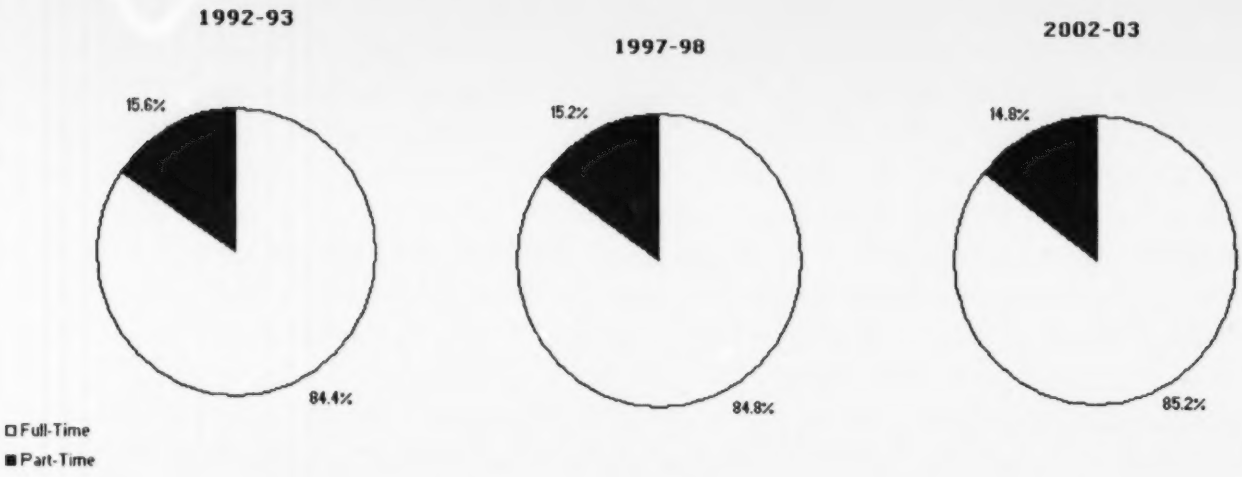

Graph 12: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Student Load, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Students Living On/Off Campus:

From 1992 to 2002, undergraduate students living on-campus increased 20.3% – growing at a slightly faster rate than undergraduate students living off-campus – a 10.1% increase. Though undergraduate students living on-campus increased at a faster rate than the rate of undergraduate students living off-campus during that time, undergraduate students living off-campus still represent over half of the students enrolled at the public four-year institutions. The following charts depict undergraduate enrollment at public four-year institutions by students living on/off campus residency for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

Public Four-Year Institutions
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment By Students Living On/Off Campus
For Years 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	On-Campus	Off-Campus	Total	On-Campus PCT	Off-Campus PCT
1992	41,312	80,641	121,953	33.9%	66.1%
1997	42,515	82,926	125,441	33.9%	66.1%
2002	49,681	88,803	138,484	35.9%	64.1%
% Change from 1992	20.3%	10.1%	13.6%	5.9%	-3.0%

Table 13: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Campus Residency, 1992, 1997, and 2002

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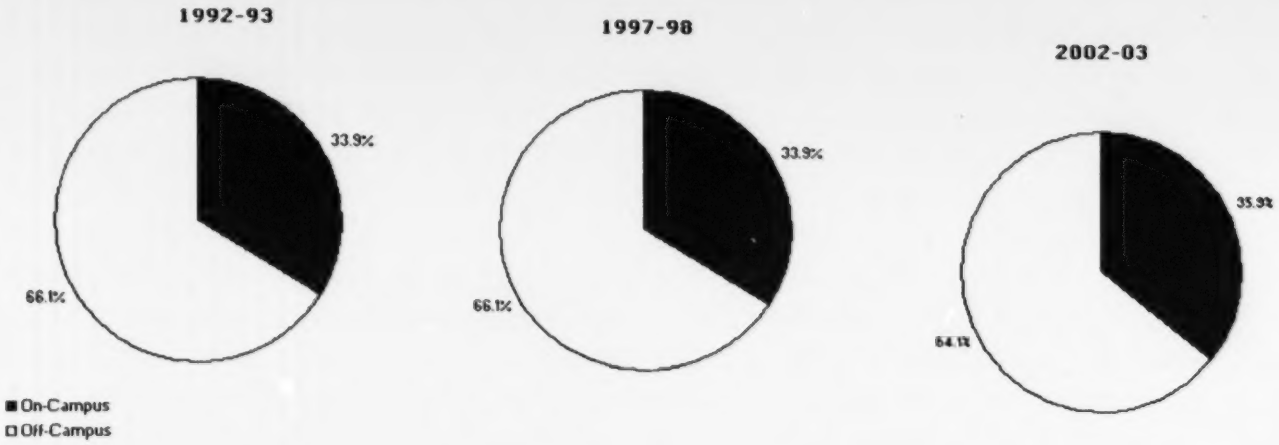

Figure 13: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Campus Residency, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Geographic Region:

Undergraduate enrollment for the Eastern Shore, Northern Virginia and Valley regions grew at a faster rate than the remaining Virginia geographic regions from 1992 to 2002. Specifically, undergraduate enrollment from the Eastern Shore increased 33.8%, Northern Virginia grew 15.8% and the Valley rose 17.6% over the last 10 years. Conversely, enrollment from the Southwest region declined 0.9% during the same time period. Nonetheless, from 1992 to 2002, undergraduate students coming from out-of-state increased 19.6%. Not surprisingly, for the years 1992, 1997, and 2002,Virginia's largest population areas - Central, Hampton Roads, and Northern Virginia represent the majority of undergraduate students enrolled at public four-year institutions. The following charts illustrate undergraduate enrollment at public four-year institutions by geographic region for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

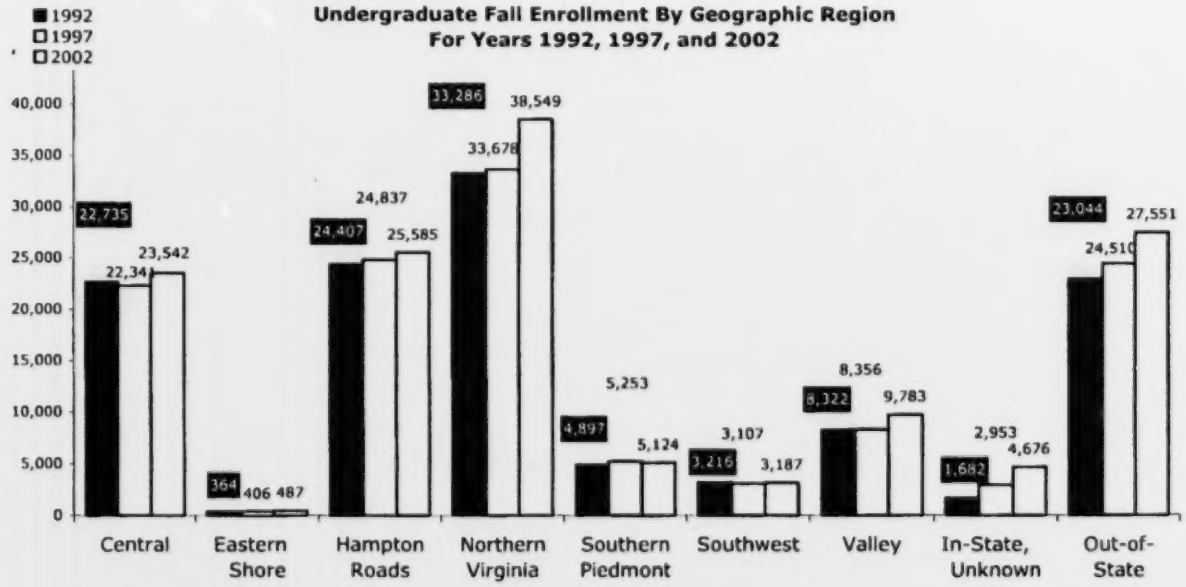

Figure 14: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Enrollment By Geographic Region, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	Central	Eastern Shore	Hampton Roads	Northern Virginia	Southern Piedmont	Southwest	Valley	In-State, Unknown	Out-of-State	Total
1992	22,735	364	24,407	33,286	4,897	3,216	8,322	1,682	23,044	121,953
1997	22,341	406	24,837	33,678	5,253	3,107	8,356	2,953	24,510	125,441
2002	23,542	487	25,585	38,549	5,124	3,187	9,783	4,676	27,551	138,484
% Change from 1992	3.5%	33.8%	4.8%	15.8%	4.6%	-0.9%	17.6%	178.0%	19.6%	13.6%

Table 14: Public Four-Year Undergraduate Fall Enrollment By Geographic Region, 1992, 1997, and 2002

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Annualized FTE Enrollment

Undergraduate Annualized FTE Enrollment:

From 1987-88 to 2001-02 total public two-year institutions FTE enrollment increased 31,465, a 53.3% increase. Over the same period, out-of-state FTE enrollment at the public two-year institutions rose at a much faster rate than in-state FTE enrollment – 103.7% and 50.7%, respectively. About half the overall growth can be attributed to the last five years for both groups of students. While out-of-state students have doubled in number over this time period to nearly 6,000 FTE, this still represents less than 7% of overall FTE enrollment. The fact that the two-year colleges, most notably the VCCS, absorbed an increase of over 28,000 in-state annual FTE students is a strong indicator on the level of pressure on our system and the significant changes the VCCS has gone through over the last fifteen years to serve Virginia residents. The following charts show total undergraduate FTE enrollment at public two-year institutions from 1987-88 to 2002-01.

Undergraduate Annualized FTE Enrollment			
Year	In-State	Out-of-State	Total
1987-88	56,101	2,920	59,021
1988-89	59,976	2,826	62,802
1989-90	66,962	3,495	70,457
1990-91	69,477	3,422	72,899
1991-92	72,215	3,851	76,066
1992-93	73,147	3,767	76,914
1993-94	72,488	3,791	76,279
1994-95	71,023	3,910	74,933
1995-96	69,586	4,086	73,672
1996-97	68,163	4,242	72,405
1997-98	70,753	4,478	75,231
1998-99	73,402	4,882	78,284
1999-00	76,138	5,375	81,513
2000-01	78,275	5,608	83,883
2001-02	84,538	5,948	90,486
% Change from 1987-88	50.7%	103.7%	53.3%
% Change Accounted for by the Last 5 Years	48.5%	48.6%	48.5%

Table 15: Public Two-Year Undergraduate FTE Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

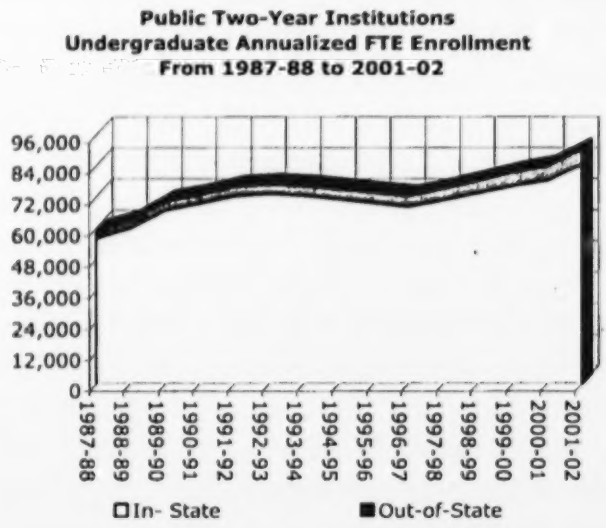

Figure 15: Public Two-Year Undergraduate FTE Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

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Fall Headcount Enrollment

Overall, total undergraduate fall headcount enrollment increased from 123,987 in 1987 to 151,321 in 2001- a 22.0% increase. Specifically, out-of-state undergraduate fall enrollment grew at a faster rate than in-state undergraduate fall enrollment at the public two-year institutions - 34.0% and 21.4%, respectively, but that really reflects the difference in magnitude of the two groups. Out-of-state students grew by 2,207 students where in-state students grew in number by over 25,000 – more than a order of magnitude greater. Most of this increase of in-state fall enrollment growth occurred by the last five years, a total of 72%. The following charts show total undergraduate fall enrollment at public two-year institutions from 1987 to 2002.

Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment			
Year	In-State	Out-of-State	Total
1987	117,488	6,499	123,987
1988	110,267	5,933	116,200
1989	122,147	7,216	129,636
1990	124,443	6,640	131,083
1991	127,865	7,009	134,874
1992	127,103	7,001	134,104
1993	124,197	7,046	131,243
1994	123,403	7,330	130,733
1995	120,887	7,458	128,345
1996	117,237	7,366	124,603
1997	122,615	7,797	130,412
1998	124,523	8,008	132,531
1999	127,960	8,301	136,261
2000	129,842	8,197	138,039
2001	137,359	8,606	145,965
2002	142,615	8,706	151,321
% Change from 1987	21.4%	34.0%	22.0%
% Change Accounted for by the Last 5 Years	72.0%	31.6%	68.7%

Table 16: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

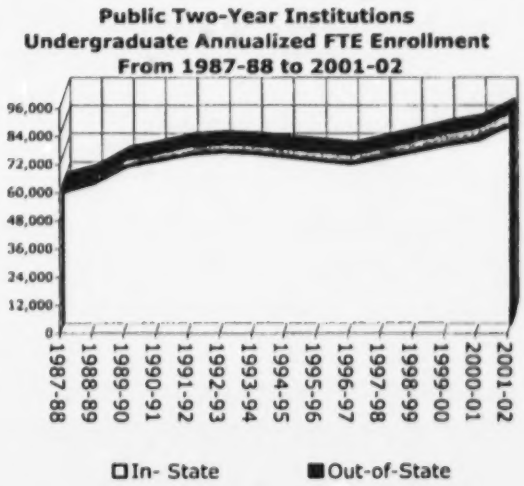

Figure 16: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment from 1987-88 to 2001-02

Fall Headcount Enrollment Demographics

This section presents undergraduate student specific demographic data at public two-year institutions for the academic years 1992, 1997, and 2002 by ethnicity/race, gender, age distribution, student load, students living on/off campus and geographic region.

Ethnicity/Race:

From 1992 to 2002, total minorities grew 62.1% in the public two-year institutions, an increase of nearly 17,000 students of color. Conversely, White, Non Hispanic enrollment declined slightly 0.8% during the same time period. The data indicate that American Indian/Native American have been the fastest growing minority group over the last 10 years, increasing a total of 227%, reflecting their relatively small numbers. Black, non-Hispanic students increased by 58.8% over the last ten years and now account for 19% of the student body and comprise 66% of the total enrollment of students of color.

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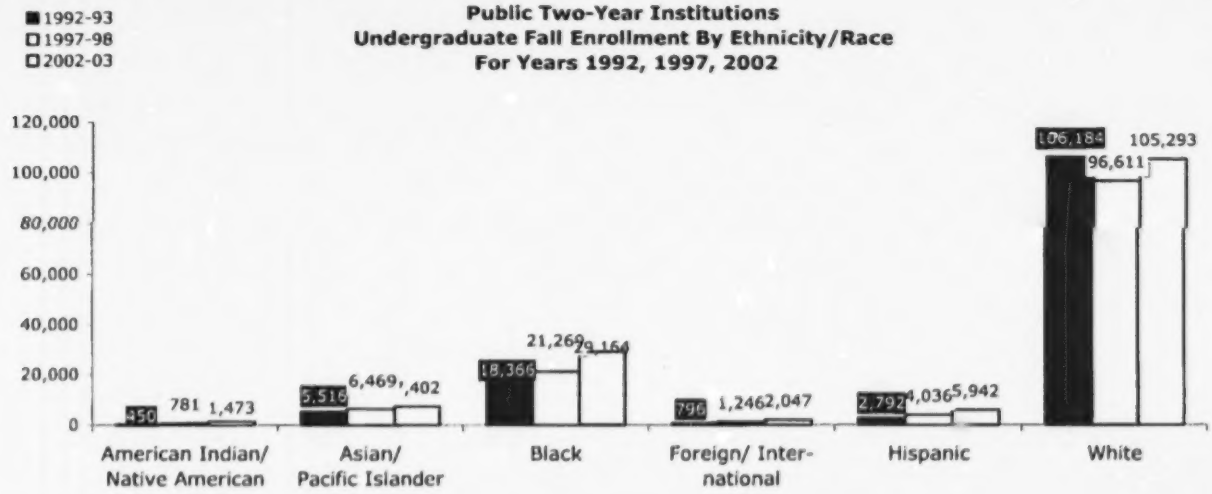
Other ethnic or racial groups experiencing substantial growth over the last 10 years include Foreign/Internationals with an increase of 157.2%, and Hispanics with an increase of 112.8%. The following charts show undergraduate fall enrollment at public two-year institutions by ethnicity and race for years 1992, 1997 and 2002.



Graph 17: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Ethnicity/Race, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	American Indian/ Native American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Foreign/ International	Hispanic	Unknown	White	Total Minority	Total
1992	450	5,516	18,366	796	2,792	0	106,184	27,124	134,104
1997	781	6,469	21,269	1,246	4,036	0	96,611	32,555	130,412
2002	1,473	7,402	29,164	2,047	5,942	0	105,293	43,981	151,321
% Change from 1992	227.3%	34.2%	58.8%	157.2%	112.8%	0.0%	-0.8%	62.1%	12.8%

Table 17: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Ethnicity/Race, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Gender:

Overall, undergraduate women enrolling at public two-year institutions in the fall, increased at a slightly faster rate than men over the last 10 years – 15.2% and 9.5%, respectively. The proportion of undergraduate men to women for years 1992, 1997, and 2002, remained relatively unchanged. For each of those years, women consisted of a little over half of the enrollment at the public two-year institutions. The following charts depict undergraduate enrollment at public two-year institutions by gender for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

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Public Two-Year Institutions
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment By Gender
For Years 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	Men	Women	Total	Men PCT	Women PCT
1992	56,162	77,942	134,104	41.9%	58.1%
1997	53,878	76,534	130,412	41.3%	58.7%
2002	61,506	89,815	151,321	40.6%	59.4%
% Change from 1992	9.5%	15.2%	12.8%	-2.9%	2.1%

Table 18: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Gender, 1992, 1997, and 2002

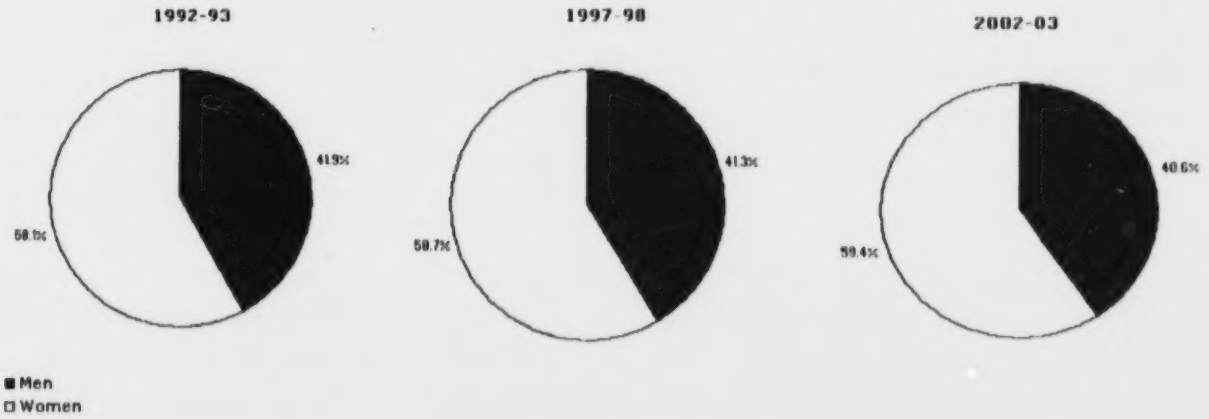

Figure 18: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Gender, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Age Distribution:

From 1992 to 2002, the number of undergraduate students age 24 and under increased 30.9%. Conversely, the number of undergraduate students age 25 and above decreased 2.1%. For the years 1992 and 1997, undergraduate students age 25 and above made up a little over half the undergraduate enrollment at the public two-year institutions – approximately 54.4% and 53.1% respectively. However, in 2002, the proportion of undergraduate students age 25 and above decreased to 47.2% – approximately a 13.2% decrease from 1992. This change to a more traditionally aged student body likely reflects increasing pressure on the VCCS from students intent on transferring later to a four-year institution. If this trend continues, it will likely add pressure to the four-year institutions and have an additional ripple effect on their demographics. The following charts illustrate undergraduate enrollment at public two-year by age distribution for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

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Public Two-Year Institutions
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment By Age Distribution
For Years 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	Total 24 and Under	Total 25 and Above	Age Unknown	Total	Total 24 and Under PCT	Total 25 and Above PCT	Age Unknown PCT
1992	61,042	72,932	130	134,104	45.5%	54.4%	0.1%
1997	61,093	69,311	8	130,412	46.8%	53.1%	0.0%
2002	79,888	71,431	2	151,321	52.8%	47.2%	0.0%
% Change from 1992	30.9%	-2.1%	-98.5%	12.8%	16.0%	-13.2%	-98.6%

Table 19: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Age Distribution, 1992, 1997, and 2002

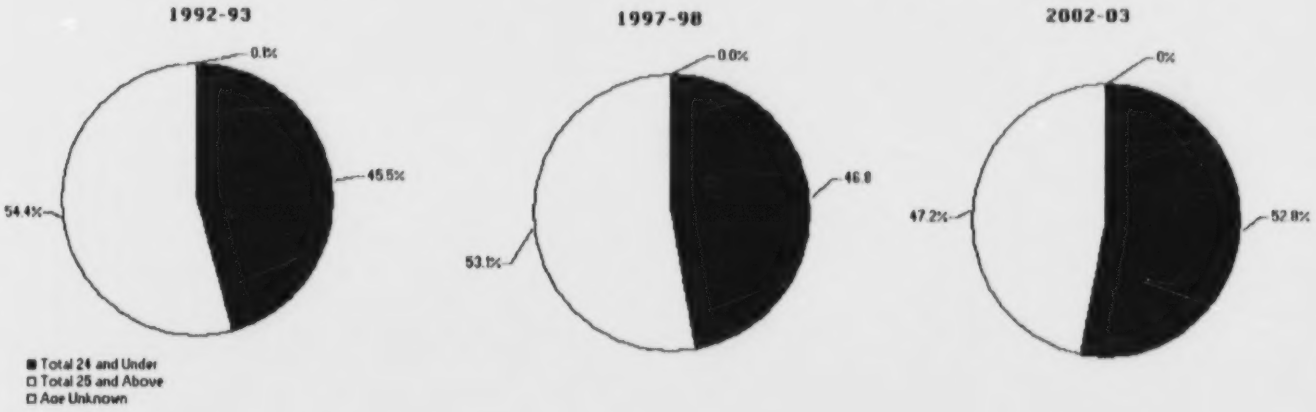

Figure 19: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Age Distribution, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Student Load:

Over the last 10 years, the number of undergraduate students enrolling full-time increased by 26%, while the number of undergraduates students enrolling part-time rose slightly by 7.6%. From 1992 to 2002, the proportion of full-time undergraduates increased by 12.1%, while the proportion of part-time undergraduate enrollment decreased by 4.6% during that time same period. Nonetheless, close to three-fourths of undergraduate students enrolled part-time in 1992, 1997, and 2002. It is noteworthy that annual FTE increased 15% during this same period, indicating that not only did the number of full-time students increase, so did the general level of course-taking as reflected in the FTE. The following charts illustrate undergraduate enrollment at public two-year institutions by student load for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

Public Two-Year Institutions
Undergraduate Fall Enrollment By Student Load
For Years 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total Load	Full-Time PCT	Part-Time PCT
1992	37,037	97,067	134,104	27.6%	72.4%
1997	35,456	94,956	130,412	27.2%	72.8%
2002	46,869	104,452	151,321	31.0%	69.0%
% Change from 1992	26.5%	7.6%	12.8%	12.1%	-4.6%

Table 20: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Student Load, 1992, 1997, and 2002

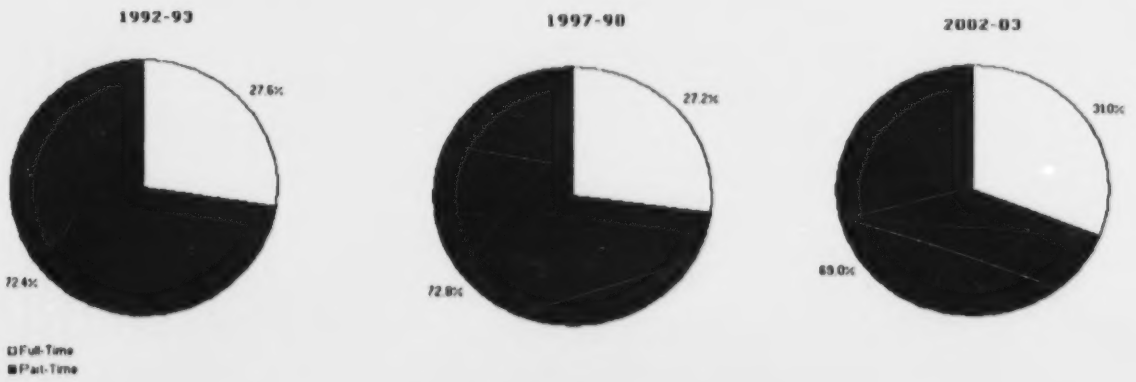

Figure 20: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Student Load, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Students Living On/Off Campus:

There is no on-campus housing for public two-year institutions, as a result, undergraduate enrollment data shows 100% of undergraduate enrollment living off-campus.

Geographic Region:

Overall, from 1992-2002, undergraduate students coming from the Eastern Shore grew at a faster rate than the remaining Virginia geographic regions from 609 to 940 or a 54.4% increase. Other regions worth noting include Hampton Roads with a 20.1% increase (up to 28,280 students), Southern Piedmont with a 26.6% increase (from almost 14,000 to 17,674 students) and the Valley with a 14.4% increase (up to over 18,000 students represented). During the same time period, the Central, Northern and Southwest regions experienced slower growth – 4.7%, 8.0% and 2.7% increase, respectively.

That said, from 1992 to 2002, out-of-state undergraduate enrollment increased 24.4% from 7,001 to 8,706, the bulk of which attends either Northern Virginia Community College (3,684) or Tidewater Community College (2,315). For years 1992, 1997, and 2002, students from Central, Hampton Roads and Northern Virginia regions made up a majority of undergraduate enrollment at the public two-year institutions. The following charts illustrate undergraduate enrollment at the public two-year institutions by geographic region for years 1992, 1997, and 2002.

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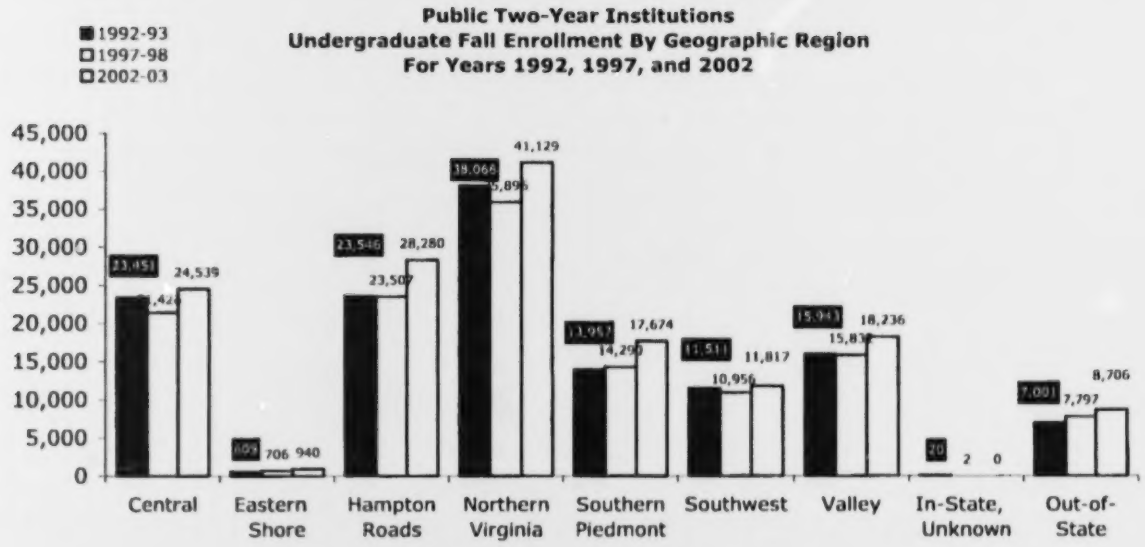

Figure 22: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Geographic Region, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	Central	Eastern Shore	Hampton Roads	Northern Virginia	Southern Piedmont	Southwest	Valley	In-State, Unknown	Out-of-State	Total
1992	23,451	609	23,546	38,066	13,957	11,511	15,943	20	7,001	134,104
1997	21,426	706	23,507	35,896	14,290	10,956	15,832	2	7,797	130,412
2002	24,539	940	28,280	41,129	17,674	11,817	18,236	0	8,706	151,321
% Change from 1992	4.6%	54.4%	20.1%	8.0%	26.6%	2.7%	14.4%	<100%	24.4%	12.8%

Table 22: Public Two-Year Undergraduate Fall Headcount Enrollment By Geographic Region, 1992, 1997, and 2002

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CONCLUSION

Since 1987, the Commonwealth has seen an increase of 62,000 students in the fall enrollments of its 15 public four-year institutions, Richard Bland College, and the 23 colleges of the Virginia Community College System. Of these, 35,000 were in the four-year sector, and 24,000 of those were undergraduates, the remaining 27,000 in the two-year colleges. After a few years of rising enrollment, the years 1992-1995 were relatively flat, with a minor dip in 1994 in the four-year colleges with a similar trend in the two-year colleges. This dip, however, was merely a dip in the overall increase, and was only a deviation from the years immediately before and after. Enrollment growth has been significant in the last five years. Of the total growth in the four-year institutions, George Mason University, James Madison University, Old Dominion University, Virginia Commonwealth University, and Virginia Tech accounted for 75% of the new students.

Frequently, the specter of increasing out-of-state enrollment is raised. What we observe in this report is that while it is indeed increasing, it has done so overall at a rate less than that of in-state enrollment and the overall proportion of non-resident students has not changed noticeably. Undergraduate enrollment from out-of-state has increased at a significantly higher rate. However, this growth can be readily attributed to two institutions: James Madison University, which also substantially increased its population of in-state students, and Virginia Tech (which added little more than half as many in-state students as out-of-state students). At the graduate level the differences were less extreme.

In looking at the demographic data we see interesting changes, some of which are not surprising in that they mirror national trends. For example, women continue to make up a majority of the undergraduate population. At just under 60% now, it seems likely that maybe even as early as next year, women will account for fully three out of five undergraduates. Further, our students are becoming more diverse as enrollment has gone from 24% minority enrollment to nearly 27% in the last 10 years. Undergraduate students aged 18-24 are also becoming more predominant and now account for 85% of enrollment at the four-year institutions and 53% at the two-year colleges (up from less than 46% in 1992). Combine this with the fact that the number of, and proportion of, full-time students increasing statewide (with two noteworthy exceptions, Old Dominion University and Norfolk State University, both of which had significant decreases) and it is clear our undergraduate students are becoming more traditional in age and student load, and becoming less traditional in terms of race/ethnicity and gender.

The limited conclusions we can draw from these data as presented, are first, that assumptions regarding space needs may need to continue along a traditional model of course-taking consistent with the needs of students traditional in age and course load. However, the prevalence of women on campus and growing presence of minority groups may require a different approach in services and programs from what was dominant a decade or more ago. Much of this kind of change is, and has been, occurring on our campuses already, but may yet need further change to meet student needs. Second, the growth in out-of-state student enrollments, while significant in places, is not as drastic, as some suspected. In fact, the proportion of out-of-state students enrolled at public four-year institutions has declined. It might be appropriate to discuss, on an institutional basis, what the appropriate level of out-of-state enrollment is, in terms of both diversity and the financial benefits to the institution in having such students in the context for accommodating the anticipated growth of 38,000 by the end of the decade.

Third and finally, it is clear that some institutions are experiencing significant enrollment changes that may not reflect the original mission of the institution. In the absence of other explanatory factors, such as programs and the demographics of its applicant pool, it is recommended that SCHEV engage in a systemic mission review to determine if these changes represent the desires of the institutions and their leadership, or are the results of factors outside of institutional policy and control and if such changes are desirous or in the best interest of the Commonwealth at large.

ENDNOTES

[1]Debra E . Gerald and William J. Husser, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2012* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, NCES 2002030, Aug. 2002), pp. 25.

[2] Ibid. , 26.

[3] Ibid. , 26.

[4]Ibid. , 49.

[5] Ibid. , 50.

[6]Ibid. , 51.

[7]Ibid. , 25.

[8]John Wirt et al., *Condition of Education 2001* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, NCES 2001072, Sept. 2001), pp. 10.

[9] Gerald and Husser, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2012* , 26.

[10]Ibid. , 25.

[11]Ibid., 26.

[12]Thomas D. Snyder; Charlene M. Hoffman, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, NCES 2002130, May 2002), pp. 198.

[13]Ibid.

[14] Ibid.

First Professional Student: A student enrolled in any of the following degree programs: Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D, Medicine (M.D.), Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.), Law (L.L.B. or J.D.), Pharmacy (Pharm.D.), Theology (M.Div. or M.H.L. or B.D.)

Full-Time-Equivalent Student (FTE): A statistic derived from the student-credit hour productivity of an institution. For undergraduate students, this is the total annual credit hours divided by 30.

Full-Time Student (undergraduate): A student enrolled for 12 or more semester credits, 12 or more quarter credits, or 24 or more contact hours a week each term. *Source: CDS*

Graduate Student: A student who holds a bachelor's or first professional degree, or equivalent, and is taking courses at the post-baccalaureate level. A student enrolled in a master's, certificate of advanced graduate study, specialist, or doctoral program, not including candidates for first professional degrees. *Source: CDS, IPEDS*

In-State: A student whose domicile is the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Headcount: A student enrolled for more than zero credit hours in courses offered for degree or certificate credit, or a student who meets the criteria for classification as a remedial student. NOTE: Headcount data prior to 1997 includes study abroad students not reported in later years.

Off-Campus (housing): A student enrolled for more than zero credit hours living off-campus.

On-Campus (housing): A student enrolled for more than zero credit hours living on-campus.

Out-Of-State: A student whose domicile is not the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Part-time Student (undergraduate): A student enrolled for fewer than 12 credits per semester or quarter, or fewer than 24 contact hours a week each term. *Source: CDS*

Percent Change: A statistic used to calculate relative change over a period of time.

Percent Change Accounted For By Given Years: A statistic used to calculate how much relative change can be accounted for by a period of time.

Undergraduate Student: A student enrolled in a four- or five-year bachelor's degree program, an associate degree program, or a vocational or technical program below the baccalaureate. *Source: CDS*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Like all of SCHEV's reports, this report is a collaborative effort. SCHEV professional staff Marina Moschos and Tod Massa, with direction from Phyllis Palmiero, authored the report. Marina Moschos worked extensively with the data and the institutions in its assembly and review.

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